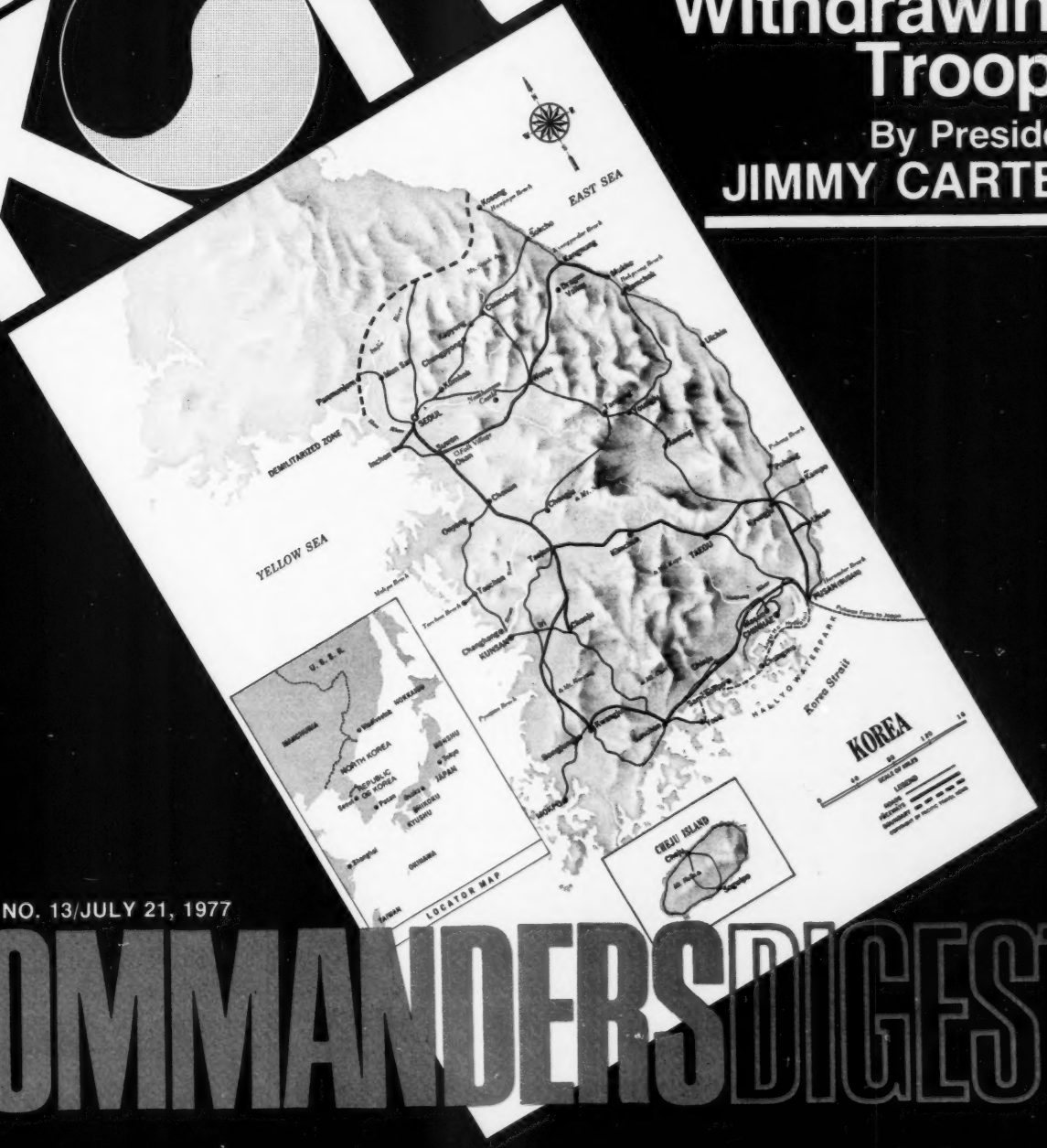
SOUTH KOREA

Why We're Withdrawing Troops

By President
JIMMY CARTER



VOL. 20, NO. 13/JULY 21, 1977

COMMANDERS DIGEST

Why We're Withdrawing Troops From South Korea

By President Jimmy Carter

Editor's Note: This material was excerpted from President Jimmy Carter's Washington Press Conference of May 26, 1977.

We have . . . considered very carefully the question of our troops to be withdrawn from South Korea, the Republic of Korea, ground troops. This is a matter that has been considered by our Government for years. We have been in South Korea now more than 25 years. There has never been a policy of our Government evolved for permanent placement of ground troops in South Korea.

In 1970 and 1971, a full division of troops was withdrawn. Many leaders in our country and in the Republic of Korea have advocated complete removal of ground troops from Korea.

The essence of the question is: "Is our country committed on a permanent basis to keep troops in South Korea even if they are not needed to maintain the stability of that peninsula?" I think it is accurate to say that the time has come for a very careful, very orderly withdrawal over a period of four or five years of ground troops, leaving intact an adequate degree of strength in the Republic of Korea to withstand any foreseeable attack and making it clear to the North Koreans, the Chinese, the Soviets, that our commitment to South Korea is undeviating and is staunch.

We will leave there adequate intelligence forces, observation forces, air forces, naval forces, and a firm, open commitment to our defense treaty, so there need not be any doubt about potential adversaries concerning our support of South Korea.

I think it is accurate to point out that overall strategic considerations have changed since the 1940s and early 1950s, when the Korean question came into most prominence in the international scene. The relationship between the Soviet Union and us, the People's Republic of China and us, and the relationship between the People's Republic and the Soviet Union has all changed, among other things.

South Korea, because of its own incentive and deep dedication to progress, now has one of the most strong economies in the world. Their growth rate last year in real terms was 15 per cent. They have massive, very healthy industry—in steel, shipbuilding, electronics, chemical industries—to make it possible for them to grow into a position of defending themselves.

We have also a complete confidence in the deep purpose of the South Koreans to defend their own country. Compared to the North Koreans, they have a two to one advantage in total population. They have much greater access to the Western industrialized democracies for advanced equipment and for technology.

So for all of these reasons, I think it is appropriate now for us to withdraw those troops. A decision has been made. President Park has been informed. And we will work very closely with the South Koreans for an orderly transition, leaving the ground troops of the Republic of Korea strong enough to defend themselves and leaving our own commitment to them sure.

SOUTH KOREA

Korea is a mountainous peninsula, about 600 miles long and 135 miles wide, located in northeastern Asia and projecting southeast from China. Japan lies about 120 miles to the east across the Sea of Japan. The northern and eastern sections are rugged and mountainous. Good harbors are found only on the western and southern coasts.

Seoul, the capital of the Republic of Korea (R.O.K.), is in the west-central portion of the peninsula, less than 30 miles from the Demilitarized Zone separating Communist military forces from those of the United Nations Command.

Seoul's climate is hot and humid in summer. July and August are normally the warmest months with temperatures reaching 95°F (35°C). Rainfall is concentrated in the summer months during late June and July. Winters are cold and dry.

People

The R.O.K. ranks with Japan and the Republic of China (Taiwan) in population density.

The Korean population is racially one of the most homogeneous in the world. Racial origins are obscure, but the primary stock is believed to be Tungusic, related to the Mongols, with some Chinese mixture. The people are concentrated in the Seoul-Inchon area and in the fertile plains in the southern part of the country. The mountains and hill country are only sparsely inhabited. The largest concentration of Korean residents abroad is in Japan where there are more than 600,000. Other large groups of ethnic Koreans are found in Manchuria and the Soviet Union.

Because the Japanese tried to replace the Korean language and script with their own, many Koreans over age 35 retain at least some knowledge of Japanese. English is universally taught at the secondary school level.

The traditional religions of Korea are Buddhism and Shamanism. Buddhism has declined in influence steadily from the heights it reached during the Koryo Dynasty (935-1392 A.D.), but it is still an active religious force. Its adherents are estimated at 16 per cent of the population. Shamanism, though loosely organized, is widely practiced. Confucianism is an important continuing cultural influence, but as a cult it is now weak with adherents generally only among the aged.

There are at least 2 million Christians—the largest proportion in any Far Eastern country except the Philippines—including some 1.5 million Protestants (primarily Presbyterians and Methodists), some 500,000 Catholics, and a few hundred Russian Orthodox Christians.

History

First unified in the 7th century A.D., Korea was a semi-independent state associated with China until the late 19th century. Japan annexed Korea in 1910. After the capitulation of Japan in 1945, the Korean peninsula was divided at the 38th parallel into the U.S. and the Soviet military occupation areas in order to facilitate acceptance of the surrender of the Japanese forces stationed in Korea. Negotiations in 1946 and 1947 between the United States

DEFENSE NEWS BRIEFS

8 Inch Howitzers to Jordan

DoD has notified Congress of a proposal to sell Jordan self-propelled 8" howitzers (M110AI) valued at $10.2 million and another $2.4 million worth of ancillary equipment.

Strength of the Armed Forces

	April 30, 1977 preliminary	March 31, 1977	April 30, 1976
Army	777,014	778,547	770,971
Navy	525,608	526,527	526,552
Marine Corps	187,717	188,845	192,846
Air Force	580,685	581,236	596,185
Total DoD	2,071,024	2,075,155	2,086,554

Special Discharge Review Program

DoD statistics, as of June 6, 1977, reveal that nearly 40,000 inquiries have been received under the Special Discharge Review Program announced April 5, 1977; that 24,500 or 61 per cent were found eligible for the review; and that, of the eligibles, 16,200 had received Undesirable Discharges, 8,000 General Discharges, and 300 Clemency Discharges.

This program is still underway, and interested individuals are encouraged to telephone the Joint Liaison Office in St. Louis, Mo. toll free or collect. (Toll free 800-325-4040 for all U.S. locations except Missouri, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico where individuals should call collect 314-423-9120.)

Selected Reserve Study Underway

An analysis and evaluation of the full-time training and administration system of the Selected Reserve is now underway at Ft. McNair in Washington, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Francis R. Gerard of the New Jersey Air National Guard. The study, to be submitted to the Secretary of Defense in early fall, will deal with such issues as day-to-day command, control, administration, recruiting, equipment maintenance and operation, instruction and training, and the technician program.

USS Forrestal To Florida

The Navy has announced that the carrier USS Forrestal (CV-59) will change homeports from Norfolk, Va., to Mayport, Fla., later this year, with effective homeport change Oct. 1, 1977. The Forrestal will replace the USS Franklin D. Roosevelt (CV-42) scheduled to be decommissioned this fall.

VSTOL Showing Off

Air Force's new YC-14, a short takeoff and landing transport (VSTOL), was shown to the public in mid-June by its manufacturer, the Boeing Company, at Andrews AFB, Md. The YC-14 uses "upper-surface-blowing" from the thrust from its two engines to blow air over wings and flaps, creating powered lift to give it the ability to fly in and out of extremely short, semi-prepared fields.

Interior Gets Alaska Petroleum Reserve

The Navy has transferred Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 in Alaska to the Department of Interior under provisions of Public Law 94-258. The site will now be known as National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NAPRA).

and the U.S.S.R. failed to unify Korea when the Soviet Government refused to permit free consultations with representatives of all groups of the Korean people for the purpose of establishing a national government.

With the Communists adamant in refusing to permit U.N.-supervised elections in North Korea, the Republic of Korea came into being south of the 38th parallel on Aug. 15, 1948, under U.N. auspices. The Soviets, in turn, established the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September of that year.

The United States withdrew its military forces from Korea in 1949. On June 25, 1950, North Korean armed forces invaded the Republic of Korea across the 38th parallel. The United Nations, in accordance with the terms of its charter, engaged in its first collective defense action through 16 of its members who sent troops and other assistance to resist the aggression. U.S. forces formed the largest contingent in this international effort. Chinese Communist forces entered the conflict on the North Korean side in October 1950. An armistice agreement signed on July 27, 1953, ended hostilities.

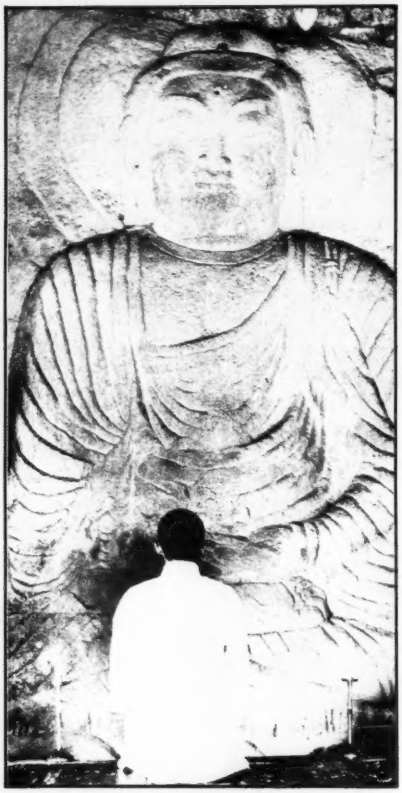
The armistice agreement called for an early conference of the parties concerned to find a political solution to the problem of Korea's division which armed conflict had left unchanged. The conference was convened at Geneva in April 1954, with representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, North Korea, Australia, Colombia, Belgium, Canada, Ethiopia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, and New Zealand attending. After seven weeks of debate no agreement could be reached, and the conference ended inconclusively.

In April 1960, university students rioted in protest against irregularities in the presidential election of that year. As a consequence Syngman Rhee, who had served as President since establishment of the Republic of Korea in 1948, and his Liberal Party government fell. A caretaker government was established, the constitution amended, and national elections held in July 1960. The Democratic Party won by a wide margin. The new National Assembly named Chang Myon Prime Minister on Aug. 19, 1960. Chang's government was overthrown on May 16, 1961, in a military coup led by Maj. Gen. Park Chung Hee (Pak Chong-hui).

The military government remained in charge for more than 2½ years, during which time executive and legislative functions of government were executed by a Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, of which General Park was chairman. In the spring of 1962, Chairman Park became Acting President as well.

In December 1962 extensive amendments to the Constitution were approved in a national referendum. These amendments provided the basis for elections leading to the reestablishment of a civilian government. General Park retired from the army to stand for election and was elected President on Oct. 15, 1963. Formal transition from military to civil rule and establishment of the Third Republic took place on Dec. 17, 1963, with the inauguration of President Park and the convening of the new National Assembly. On May 3, 1967, President Park was re-elected to a second term. In October 1969 the Constitution was amended to permit President Park to run for a third term, and he was re-elected in April 1971. The

Statue of Warriors Kumgang in Sokkuiam in Gyeongju (7th Century)



A monk meditates before a huge image of Buddha carved into the rock near Taehung Temple, South Korea.

principal opposition candidate, Kim Tae Chung, received 5.3 million votes while Park won 6.3 million—51.1 per cent of the total votes cast.

In late 1972, the Constitution was further amended to provide for indirect election of the President and to remove any limitation on the number of consecutive terms a President may serve. The amendments included revisions of procedures for electing the National Assembly to provide that one-third of the Asssembly membership would be appointed by the President rather than being chosen by the electorate.

The Korean Government in mid-1971 proposed direct talks between the Red Cross associations of the North and South, aimed at reuniting families divided by the Korean conflict. In September 1972, Red Cross delegations from the two sides met successively in Pyongyang and Seoul, the first such interchange in more than 20 years.

A new and separate avenue of communication was opened when the South Korean Government began secret discussions early in 1972 with high North Korean officials. These talks culminated in a joint announcement on July 4 in which both parties committed themselves to work for the ultimate reunification of the Korean peninsula by peaceful means, and agreed to establish a joint coordinating committee to examine the associated problems.

The South-North Coordinating Committee, as well as representatives of the Red Cross societies of North Korea and the R.O.K. met regularly in the second half of 1972. However, in 1973 the talks foundered, and they have not produced any significant results. With the exception of periodic working-level meetings of Red Cross officials at Panmunjom, the talks were effectively suspended as of late 1975 as the result of North Korea's refusal to continue working-level meetings of the coordinating committee. A telephone "hot line" between Seoul and Pyongyang remains in operation.

Government

Executive authority and all real political power in the R.O.K. is centered in the presidency. Accord-

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING...

"Within the military, opinions based on careful consideration of all the facts at one's disposal should be voiced freely within appropriate constraints of the chain of command. When a final decision has been reached, of course, it is the professional soldier's responsibility to work in a creative and dedicated manner to carry out the national policy."

—CLIFFORD L. ALEXANDER JR., *Secretary of the Army at the U.S. Military Academy Graduation Ceremonies June 8, 1977.*

ing to the 1972 Constitution, the National Conference for Unification—a group of more than 2,000 members elected by universal suffrage for six-year terms—elects the President and reviews unification policies. In December 1972 the National Conference elected President Park, who was sworn in to his present six-year term of office on Dec. 27, 1972.

Legislative authority is exercised by a unicameral National Assembly of 219 members. Two-thirds are elected by universal suffrage and one-third are appointed by the President.

Supreme judicial authority is shared by the Constitutional Court (with exclusive jurisdiction over constitutional issues) and a Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and 12 other justices. The Chief Justice is apppointed for a six-year term by the President with the consent of the National Assembly.

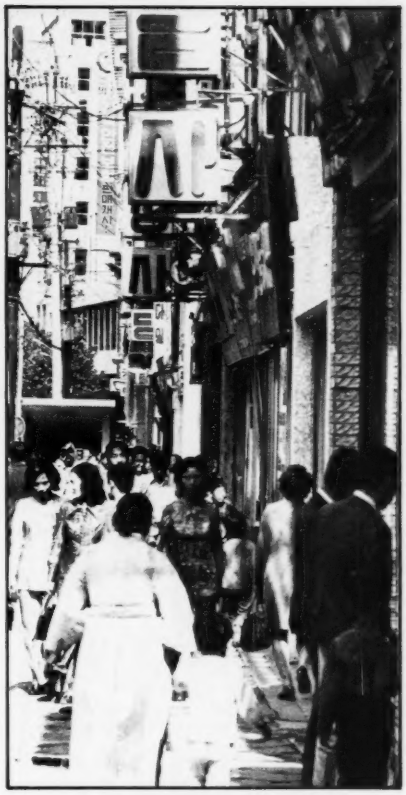
The R.O.K. is divided into nine provinces. The governor of each province is appointed by and responsible to the President.

Political Conditions

There are four main political party organizations in the Republic of Korea. The Democratic Republican Party (DRP) and Revitalization Group (RG) are pro-government and the New Democratic Party (NDP) and Democratic Unification Party (DUP) represent the opposition. The Revitalization Group is not a political party in the usual sense, being composed solely of those members of the National Assembly who are appointed by the President. Though the RG does have officers, a small staff, and a party headquarters, it has no organization outside of Seoul.

In the most recent National Assembly election held in February 1973, the DRP won 38.8 per cent of the popular vote and holds 73 seats. The RG holds 73 seats giving the pro-government parties the dominant position in the legislature. The NDP received 32.8 per cent of the popular vote and 52 seats, the DUP 10.2 per cent of the vote and 2 seats, and independents won 19 seats.

In addition to the opposition political parties, potential



A street scene in Seoul's shopping district shows high rise buildings, neon and bustling crowds much like any other metropolitan city in the free world.

"Despite the pace of change over the past two or three decades, fundamental U.S. national security interests have remained remarkably constant. We are determined to avoid nuclear war, to ensure the physical safety of the United States and our territories, to maintain our freedom of action in the world, and to make good our commitment to allies and friends—in NATO Europe, in Northeast Asia, in the Middle East, in the Western Hemisphere, and elsewhere in vital areas of the world."

—SECRETARY OF DEFENSE HAROLD BROWN, *in a speech at the Air Force Academy graduation ceremonies at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 1, 1977.*

"The Department of Defense, based on thorough study of the issue, is convinced that the planned consolidation of undergraduate helicopter pilot training is sound. Consolidation will provide training of high quality for all services. It will save, according to the best estimates of the Department of Defense and the General Accounting Office, approximately $100 million over the next five years."

—CHARLES W. DUNCAN, JR., *Deputy Secretary of Defense, before the Defense subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, June 7, 1977.*

South Korea Profile

Geography

AREA: 38,000 square miles (slightly larger than indicated). **CAPITAL:** Seoul (pop. 6.5 million, 1974). **OTHER CITY:** Pusan (2.2 million, 1973).

People

POPULATION: 35.3 million (1975 est.). **ANNUAL GROWTH RATE:** 1.7 per cent, **DENSITY:** 84 per square mile, 55 per cent urban. **ETHNIC GROUPS:** Homogeneous, Chinese (20,000). **RELIGIONS:** Confucianism, Shamanism, Christianity, Buddhism, Chodokyo. **LANGUAGE:** Korean. **LITERACY RATE:** About 90 per cent.

Government

TYPE: Republic (power centralized in a strong executive). **CONSTITUTION:** 1948 (revised November 1972).

BRANCHES: *Executive*—President (Chief of State). *Legislative*—Unicameral National Assembly. *Judicial*—Supreme Court, Constitutional Court.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Democratic Republic Party (DRP), New Democratic Party (NDP), Democratic Unification Party (DUP). **SUFFRAGE:** Universal over 20. **POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS:** 9 Provinces, 2 special cities.

FLAG: A red and blue circle centered on a white field with a black bar design in each corner.

Economy

Gross National Product (GNP): $16.8 billion (1974). **REAL GROWTH RATE:** 10 per cent (1964—74). **PER CAPITA Gross National Product (GNP).** $501 (1974).

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 23 per cent. *Products*—rice, barley, wheat.

INDUSTRY: *Products*—textiles, clothing, food processing, chemical fertilizers, chemicals, plywood, coal, electronics, steel.

TRADE: *Exports*—$4.5 billion (1974): clothing, plywood, electrical products, iron and steel plates and sheets, wigs, footwear, raw silk. *Imports*—$6.4 billion (1974): grains, petroleum and its products, non-electric machinery, wood, organic chemicals, cotton, ores and metal scrap, transportation equipment. *Major Partners*—Japan, United States.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 484 won=US$1 (since Dec. 1974). U.S. aid received: *Total FY 1946-75*—economic $5.7 billion; military, $6.35 billion. *FY 1975 only*—economic, $96.4 million (P.L. 480 $74 million, AID $20.4 million, Peace Corps $2 million); military, $144.7 million.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Asian Development Bank, Asian Parliamentary Union, Asian People's Anti-Communist League, Asian and Pacific Council, Colombo Plan, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, IMCO, Interpol, ITU, UNESCO, UN Special Fund, UPU, WHO, WMO, FAO, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, ESCAP, World Anti-Communist League, nonmember of UN (official observer, attends UN sessions.)

sources of dissent and opposition to government policies are university students, with a tradition of political activism, Christian organizations, the press, and organized labor. The 600,000-man R.O.K. armed forces are probably the most powerful political force in the nation. They have strongly supported President Park, who was a general in the Army, and led dissident military units in overthrowing the civilian government of Chang Myon in 1961.

Economy

The Republic of Korea is poor in natural resources, densely populated, suffers from a relative inadequacy of proficient technicians and managers, and supports one of the world's largest military establishments. It has the great asset, however, of an intelligent, industrious people with a high literacy rate.

In the early 1960s Korea began a successful program of industrial growth. During 1964–74, the real GNP rose at an average annual rate of about 10 per cent; annual growth rates ranged as high as 16.5 per cent in 1973 and dropped below 7 per cent in only one year. The rapid increase of national output, together with a decline in the population growth rate from the level of 2.9 per cent to 1.7 per cent, resulted in a rise in GNP per capita from $102 in 1964 to $501 in 1974. The chief impetus of this development was provided by the expansion of industrial exports. This was concentrated mainly in such light industries as textiles, apparel, plywood, and electronics where capital requirements are modest, wage levels are reasonable, and a well-educated, hard-working labor

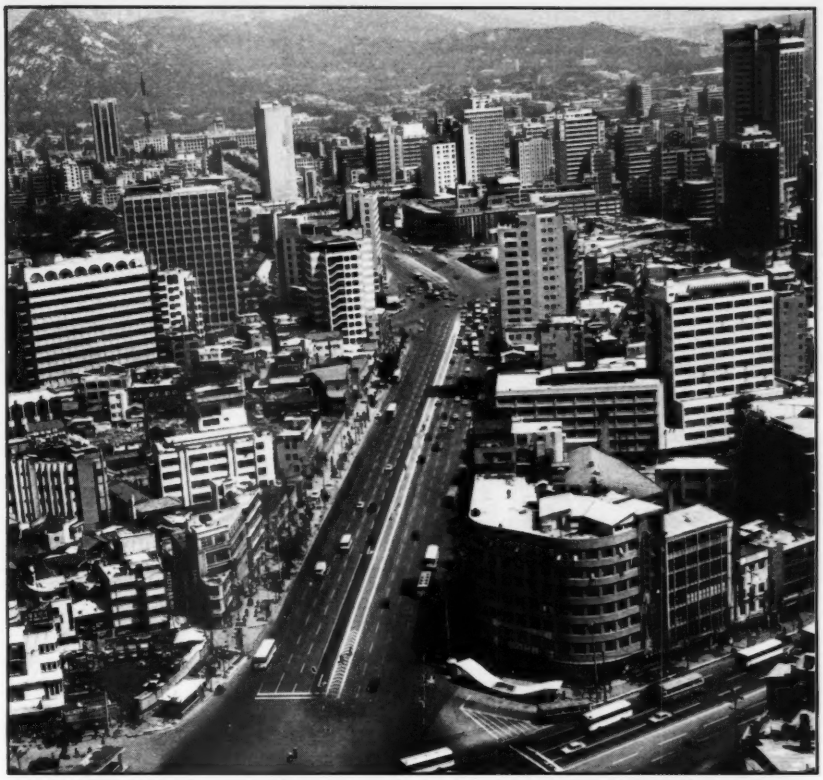
force is available. Steps are now being taken to develop the steel, chemical, and other heavy industries.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing account for one-fourth of the R.O.K.'s GNP. Manufacturing now contributes one-fourth. About 23 per cent of the land is arable, and 80 per cent of the cultivated area is devoted to growing grain. Total agricultural production is still inadequate and must be supplemented with imports, primarily from the United States. However, the government plans to achieve self-sufficiency in rice, the principal food grain.

The R.O.K.'s mineral resources include coal (medium-to-low grade anthracite), tungsten, graphite, and iron ore. There are no known resources of petroleum.

Korea's rapid growth is not without problems. The R.O.K. has been suffering from an adverse balance of payments, a situation aggravated by petroleum price increases and the worldwide slowdown of economic activity in 1974. Exports have expanded rapidly, from only $20 million in 1959 to $4.5 billion in 1974. Nevertheless, there is a large trade gap—more than $2 billion in 1974—a major part of which must still be financed by external resources. Substantial foreign aid and investment, therefore, are important to sustain the economy, help maintain the armed forces, and support the industrial development effort.

The necessity of maintaining a large military force requires that about 28 per cent of the government budget be spent on national defense. Domestic revenues have increased markedly in the past few years, and the government is striving to increase them still further. In these circumstances careful financial management is required to contain inflationary movements, which in previous years undermined the nation"s economic stability.



Seoul, South Korea's capital, rose phoenix-like from the destruction of the Korean War. It is now a modern city and the country's center for government, education, and science.

Despite difficult problems the outlook for the R.O.K.'s continued progress is encouraging, particularly if sound fiscal and monetary policies are pursued and the political situation remains stable.

Foreign Relations

The Republic of Korea maintains diplomatic relations with 93 countries and consular or trade relations with an additional six states. The R.O.K.'s strongest ties are with the United States in terms of foreign trade, security ties, and general closeness of relations. Increasingly important, however, is Seoul's relationship with Japan, now the R.O.K.'s largest trading

partner and a major source of foreign assistance. The Republic of Korea has had a strongly anti-Communist foreign and domestic stance, but in the past few years, in an effort to keep pace with international developments, Seoul has assumed a much more flexible international position. It now actively seeks to establish diplomatic and economic relations with what it terms "non-hostile" Communist countries. There is strong interest in improving relations with the Soviets and the People's Republic of China (PRC).

Seoul's most important foreign policy shift in recent years has been with respect to the North Korean government. In August 1971 the Republic of Korea proposed non-government talks with the North Koreans, and in July 1972 it was announced that high-level political talks between the North and the South were also underway. At that time, South and North Korea issued a communique indicating they were agreed that unification should be achieved through independent Korean efforts, peacefully and on the basis of homogeneity. By 1975, however, the talks between Seoul and Pyongyang were little more than sterile propaganda exchanges, and the South-North dialogue had not resulted in any major reduction in tensions on the peninsula.

Over the years, the Republic of Korea has viewed the United Nations as playing an important role in Korea. While direct U.N. involvement in Korea has greatly diminished, annual General Assembly debates on the "Korean question" remain a focus of major international diplomatic activity. In 1973 supporters of both sides sponsored a consensus agreement in the U.N. General Assembly which endorsed the principles of the 1972 joint communique. In 1974 and 1975, however, North Korea and its supporters pressed for passage in the Assembly of a resolution dissolving the U.N. Command and calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from the Republic of Korea.

The United States and the R.O.K. are agreeable to terminating the U.N. Command only on the condition that the 1953 armistice agreement, to which the U.N. Command is the sole non-Communist signatory, is maintained. Both countries have proposed a conference of the parties concerned with the armistice—the United States, the Republic of Korea, the P.R.C., and North Korea—to discuss ways to pre-

Pusan is South Korea's second largest city and is sited alongside the sea in a bowl formed by surrounding mountains. Wooded area, upper left, is Yongdusan Park with 387-foot tower.

Uisang Pavilion on the east coast near Kangnung is one of several ancient sites originally used for moon-viewing and wine-sipping visits by poet-scholars. It may be reached via the seven year old Seoul-Pusan Highway, a four-lane 267-mile stretch.

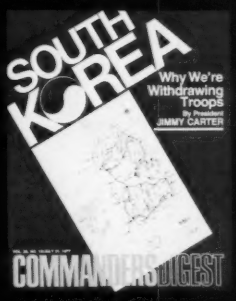
serve the armistice and to explore other measures to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula, including the possibility of a larger conference to negotiate a more fundamental agreement. In 1975 the R.O.K. applied unsuccessfully for membership in the United Nations. North Korea is strongly opposed to dual U.N. membership for Seoul and Pyongyang.

U.S.-R.O.K. Relations

U.S.-R.O.K. relations continue to be very close and friendly. The Mutual Defense Treaty was ratified in 1954, and the United States has frequently reaffirmed its treaty commitment to the Republic of Korea's security. The United States and the Republic of Korea consult closely on many diplomatic matters and are in agreement on most major international issues The United States has strongly supported the Republic of Korea's initiatives toward the North, resulting in the present North-South talks.

South Korea

- Self-sufficient only in a few minor classes of ground forces materiel, but is developing an industry. Possesses an adequate economic and technological base to achieve relative self-sufficiency in about a decade, provided some technological aid and equipment is available from foreign sources, and adequate funding continues.
- Production of naval equipment limited to small patrol boats and large missile-equipped craft. Capable of producing merchant ships up to supertankers.
- Not self-sufficient in aerospace materiel production. Dependent on the United States. Is establishing a helicopter assembly facility but an indigenous aircraft production capability is still a long way off.



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WHO'S NEWS IN DEFENSE

Appointments

Adm Daniel J. Murphy, USN (Ret.), Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency, will move to Director of Policy Review, a staff advisory post to the Secretary of Defense on intelligence and communications policy. The position was designated by Executive Order 11986 of May 20, 1977 and published in the Federal Register of May 24, 1977.

Maj. Gen. DeWitt Smith Jr., Commandant of U.S. Army War College, has been selected to be Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and nominated for promotion to lieutenant general.

Lt. Gen. James R. Allen, Superintendent of the Air Force Academy, will become SHAPE Chief of Staff on Aug. 1, 1977. He has been nominated for promotion to general.

Dr. Gerald W. Johnson, a nuclear scientist with more than 25 years of experience in all aspects of nuclear matters, has been appointed Personal Representative for the Secretary of Defense on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) Delegation.

Adm. Harold E. Shear, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, will become Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe, according to an announcement by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown on June 14, 1977, with the concurrence of the NATO nations.

Robert B. Pirie, Jr., former career naval officer to the Secretary of Defense 1966-1969 and 1973-1975, was appointed Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics). Mr. Pirie was the first Deputy Assistant Director for National Security of the new Congressional Budget Office before coming to DoD on June 12, 1977.

Reassignments

VAdm. Robert L. J. Long, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Submarine Warfare) will go to Vice Chief of Naval Operations, and be promoted to admiral.

Maj. Gen. Eugene F. Tighe Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Headquarters USAF, has received an assignment as Director, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and promotion to lieutenant general.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Tackaberry, Deputy Commanding General, VII Corps, U.S. Army Europe, will become U.S. Representative, Permanent Military Deputies Group, Central Treaty Organization. He has been nominated for promotion to lieutenant general.

Maj. Gen. Eivind H. Johansen, Commanding General, U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command moves to Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, and also has been nominated for promotion to lieutenant general.

Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Rienzi, Director of Telecommunications and Command and Control, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, U.S. Army will be the new Deputy Director General, NATO Integrated Communications System Management Agency. He will be promoted to lieutenant general.

RAdm Wesley L. McDonald, Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel, is being transfered to Commander, Second Fleet, and nominated for promotion to vice admiral.

Retirements

Lt. Gen. Jack C. Fuson, U.S. Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, will be retired in grade.

Lt. Gen. George Sammet Jr., USA, Deputy Commanding General for Materiel Development, Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, also will be retired in grade.

Tour Extension

Lt. Gen. Dennis McAuliffe, USA, Commander in Chief, Southern Command, has been extended in his post for two years, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown announced.

Lt. Gen. McAuliffe

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